West Kesteven Rural District Council

Annual Report

of the

Health of the West Kesteven Rural District

by the

Medical Officer of Health
C. W. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

To which is Appended the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

M. F. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I.

1972

WEST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

(Reconstituted under the Parts of Kesteven (Alterations of Districts and Parishes) Order 1930)

List of Parishes:

Allington
Ancaster
Barkston
Barrowby
Belton and Manthorpe
Bitchfield and Bassingthorpe
Boothby Pagnell
Braceby and Sapperton
Burton Coggles
Carlton Scroop
Claypole
Caythorpe
Colsterworth
Denton
Easton
Fenton
Foston
Fulbeck
Great Gonerby
Great Ponton
Gunby and Stainby
Harlaxton
Heydour
Honington
Hough-on-the-Hill
Ingoldsby
Lenton, Keisby and Osgodby
Little Ponton and Stroxton
Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without
Long Bennington
Marston
Normanton
North Witham
Old Somerby
Pickworth
Ropsley and Humby
Sedgebrook
Skillington
South Witham
Stoke Rochford
Stubton
Syston
Welby
Westborough and Dry Doddington
Woolsthorpe
Wyville-cum-Hungerton

WEST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Committee 1972

CHAIRMAN

Councillor C. Willcox

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor B . P. McGuire

MEMBERS

Councillor H. H. BROWNLOW

Councillor J. H. BURDEN

Councillor T. COVILL

Councillor G. A. CRITCHLEY

Councillor D. S. FLETCHER

Councillor R. HARPER

Councillor C. M. HAW

Councillor J. T. HOBBS

Councillor G. W. HOWARTH

Councillor F. JENKINSON

Councillor MRS. E. M. MOUNIE

Councillor R. H. PACEY (EX-OFFICIO)

Councillor T. B. A. PENDLETON

Councillor J. C. RICKETT

Councillor G. SWALLOW (EX-OFICIO)

Councillor H. TIMBERLAKE

Councillor W. H. TINSLEY

Councillor J. R. THOMPSON

Councillor R. WALTERS

Councillor A. F. WATTS

Councillor Lady S. J. W. WELBY-EVERARD

Councillor N. B. WESTON

Councillor R. WHATTON

Councillor W. H. WRIGHT

WEST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Housing Committee 1972

CHAIRMAN

Councillor H. Timberlake

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor Lady S. J. W. Welby-Everard

MEMBERS

Councillor J. T. ATKIN

Councillor J. H. BURDEN

Councillor MRS. W. M. D. ELNOR

Councillor F. W. FISHER

Councillor D. S. FLETCHER

Councillor MRS. N. HARDWICK

Councillor R. HARPER

Councillor C. M. HAW

Councillor G. W. HOWARTH

Councillor G. P. JENKINSON

Councillor Sir D. LE MARCHANT, BART

Councillor MRS. E. M. MOUNIE

Councillor R. H. PACEY (EX-OFFICIO)

Councillor T. B. A. PENDLETON

Councillor W. S. E. PURCHASE

Councillor MRS. F. M. RANSOME

Councillor S. G. RICK

Councillor J. C. RICKETT

Councillor C. W. ROSSINGTON

Councillor F. SHARP

Councillor G. SWALLOW (EX-OFFICIO)

Councillor W. H. TINSLEY

Councillor J. R. THOMPSON

Councillor J. S. WARD

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
C. W. SHEARER, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
M.F. JOHNSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
J. LUCAS, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks
J. N. PILE
MISS S. LUMLEY

Public Health Department
Council Offices,
Sandon Close,
Grantham.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health, Vital Statistics and Sanitary Conditions of the West Kesteven Rural District for the year 1972.

This will be the last such Annual Report since the office of Medical Officer of Health will cease to exist at midnight on March 31st, 1974.

No doubt in due time the Medical Officer of Health will be revived in another form, probably much less convenient for the public.

Infant Mortality was only slightly above the national average, the deaths being due to prematurity, congenital malformation and birth injury. Most of these deaths are probably not preventable in the present state of knowledge. The illegitimacy rate continued to be very low, only one-third of the national average.

No action was taken in 1972 under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. 1948. The powers of compulsory removal provided for in this Section, are of course used only as a last resort.

The following comments are included by direction of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Water Supply This is administered by the Kesteven Water Board.
(a) Generally speaking the supply was adequate in quality and quantity.
(b) During the year 291 samples of raw water and 229 samples of treated water were taken by the Water Board Officials. 105 of the samples of raw water were unsatisfactory and 3 of the samples of treated water were unsatisfactory.
(c) No action was taken in respect of contamination.
(d) The results of chemical analyses are shown on pages 9 to 23.
(e) As shown on page 27 approximately 21 of the houses in the district are without a piped water supply.
(f) The natural fluoride content of the water is very low, samples from different sources had fluoride levels of from 0.02 to 0.08 parts per million. It has not yet been possible to commence artificial fluoridation.

Sewerage Details are given on pages 30 and 31.

Common Lodging Houses There are none in the District

In conclusion, I wish to thank all Members of theCouncil and in particular the Health Committee, The Clerk and other Chief Officers, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lucas and all the staff of the Health Department for their unfailing courtesy and help throughout the year.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

C. W. SHEARER

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STATISTICS

Population (1971 Census)	18,958
Population (Mid-year estimate)	19,570
Area of Rural District	122,048 ac
Rateable Valuation (1st April, 1972)	£616,600
Sum represented by penny rate (year ending 31st March, 1972)	£ 5,994

VITAL STATISTICS

	M	F	TOTAL
LIVE BIRTHS	176	173	349
Legitimate	168	169	337
Illegitimate	8	4	12
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population			17.8
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)			16.7(1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births			3.0(

	M	F	TOTAL
STILLBIRTHS	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still births			3(1
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	177	173	350

	M	F	TOTAL
INFANT MORTALITY			
Deaths of infants under one year	4	3	7
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under four weeks.	4	3	7
Deaths of infants under one week	3	3	6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (total)			20(17
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (legitimate)			21
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (illegitimate)			-

NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE per 1000 live births	(under 4 weeks)	20(12
EARLY NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE	(under 1 week)	17(10
PERINTAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirth rate and under 1 week)		20(22

	M	F	TOTAL
DEATHS	111	109	220
Crude Death Rate per 1000 population			11.2
Corrected (for age and sex) death rate per 1,000 population			12.2(12.

MATERNAL DEATHS	
Deaths from Maternal Causes	Nil
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	Nil(0.1

Figures in brackets give average for England and Wales

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M	F	TOTAL
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	3	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	7	4	11
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	-	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	7	9
Diabetes Mellitus	1	3	4
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	-	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	3	3
Hypertensive Disease	1	2	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	24	30	54
Other forms of Heart Disease	4	6	10
Cerebrovascular Disease	19	24	43
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	11	17
Influenza	2	1	3
Pneumonia	5	2	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	1	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	3	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2	2
Congenital Anomalies	2	1	3
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	2	-	2
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	2	3
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	3
All other Accidents	2	-	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	1	1
TOTAL	111	109	220

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1972

AGE	MEASLES		INFECTIVE HEPATITIS		SCARLATINA	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	3	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	4	-	-	-	1	1
5 - 9	6	6	-	-	-	1
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	2
15 - 24	-	1	-	-	1	1
25 & o.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	14	7	1	1	2	5

Also one case of Salmonella infection notified.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND DEATHS IN 1972

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

INFANT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 day	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 wks	Total Under 4 wks	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	Total Under 1 year
Premature Birth	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
Malformation	1	1	1	3	-	-	3
Birth Injuries	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia & Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	2	1	7	-	-	7

E. FOGDEN, B.S.c., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T., M.R.S.H.
Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham,
NG5 1AU.

Ref: K2568

Date: 26th July; 1972.

Report of Analysis of Water
Recieved 5th July, 1972 from Kesteven Water Board,
Mark Harrowby Res.

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried 180°C	358
Suspended Matter	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	28.4
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.020
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.048
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.080
Carbonate Hardness	165
Non-Carbonate Hardness	115
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	-
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 $\mathrm{KM_nO_4}$ in 4 hrs. @ 27°C	0.48
pH Value	7.7
Odour and Taste	Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	less than 5
Heavy Metals	Not detected
Free Chlorine	Absent
Fluoride as Fluorine	0.08
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 21°C. in 72 hrs.	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs.	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs.	
Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	

Mineral Analysis			parts per million
Dissolved Oxygen			8.4
Temperature	°C.		21
Free Carbon Dioxide			3.0
Calcium as Ca			104.0
Magnesium as Mg			4.8
Sodium as Na			15.3
Iron Oxide as Fe_2O_3		less than	0.1
Carbonate as CO_3			100.5
Sulphates as SO_4			66.9
Chloride as Cl			28.4
Nitrates as NO_3			26.6
Silicates as SiO_3			12.7
Fluoride as Fluorine			0.08

Probable composition per million parts

Calcium Carbonate,	$CaCO_3$	165.0
Calcium Sulphate,	$CaSO_4$	94.8
Calcium Chloride,	$CaCl_2$	28.0
Magnesium Chloride,	$MgCl_2$	14.1
Magnesium Nitrate,	$Mg(NO_3)_2$	7.3
Sodium Nitrate,	$NaNO_3$	28.1
Sodium Silicates,	Na_2SiO_3	20.3
Sodium Fluoride,	NaF	0.2

Observations:-

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

E. FOGDEN, B.S.c., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T., M.R.S.H.

Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham.
NG5 1Au.

Ref: K2565

Date: 26th July, 1972.

Report of Analysis of Water
Received 5th July, 1972 from Kesteven Water Board.
Mark South Witham Pumphouse, Raw.

This water contains per million parts:--

Total Solids dried 180°C	538
Suspended Matter	Trace
Chbrides as Chlorine	30.2
Nitrate Nitrogen	Absent
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.080
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.028
Carbonate Hardness	225
Non-Carbonate Hardness	181
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	-
Oxygen absorbed from	
N/80 KM_nO_4 in 4 hrs. @ 27°C.	0.54
pH Value	7.0
Odour and Taste	Very slightly Turbid
Colour - Hazen Units	less than 5
Heavy Metals	Not detected
Free Chlorine	Absent
Fluoride as Fluorine	0.02
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 21°C. in 72 hrs.	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs.	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs.	
Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	

Mineral Analysis			parts per million
Dissolved Oxygen			3.0
Temperature	°C.		21
Free Carbon Dioxide			18.5
Calcium as Ca			144.0
Magnesium as Mg			11.3
Sodium as Na			28.3
Iron Oxide as Fe_2O_3		less than	0.1
Carbonates as CO_3			135
Sulphates as SO_4			176.4
Chlorides as Cl			30.2
Nitrates as NO_3			Absent
Silicates as SiO_3			12.7
Fluoride as Fluorine			0.02

Probable composition per million parts

Calcium Carbonate,	$CaCO_3$	225.0
Calcium Sulphate,	$CaSO_4$	183.6
Magnesium Sulphate,	$MgSO_4$	55.9
Sodium Sulphate,	Na_2SO_4	3.3
Sodium Chloride	$NaCl$	49.8
Sodium Silicate,	Na_2SiO_3	20.3
Sodium Fluoride,	NaF	0.04

Observations:-

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

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Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham,
NG51AU.

Ref: K2567

Date: 26th July, 1972

Report of Analysis of Water
Received 5th July, 1972, from Kesteven Water Board,
Mark Brook House, Gunby - South Witham.

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried 180°C.		557
Suspended Matter	Iron Oxide	14.0
Chlorides as Chlorine		30.2
Nitrate Nitrogen		Absent
Nitrite Nitrogen		0.001
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.048
Carbonate Hardness		235
Non-Carbonate Hardness		179
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate		-
Oxygen absorbed from		
N/80 KM_nO_4 in 4hrs. @ 27°C.		Absent
pH Value		7.3
Odour and Taste		Turbid
Colour-Hazen Units	less than	5
Heavy Metals		Not detected
Free Chlorine		Absent
Fluoride as Fluorine		0.05
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 21°C. in 72 hrs.		
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs.		
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in 48 hrs.		
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.		
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.		
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)		

Mineral Analysis		parts per million
Dissolved Oxygen		1.2
Temperature	°C.	21
Free Carbon Dioxide		12.1
Calcium as Ca		146.4
Magnesium as Mg		11.5
Sodium as Na		28.1
Soluble Iron Oxide as Fe_2O_3		0.3
Insoluble Iron Oxide as Fe_2O_3		14.0
Carbonates as CO_3		141
Sulphates as SO_4		172.8
Chlorides as Cl		30.2
Nitrates as NO_3		Absent
Silicates as SiO_3		12.7
Fluoride as Fluorine		0.05

Probable composition per million parts

Calcium Carbonate,	$CaCO_3$	235.0
Calcium Sulphate,	$CaSO_4$	178.2
Magnesium Sulphate,	$MgSO_4$	56.9
Sodium Sulphate	Na_2SO_4	2.4
Sodium Chloride,	NaCl	49.8
Sodium Silicates,	Na_2SiO_3	20.3
Sodium Fluoride	NaF	0.1
Iron Oxide,	Fe_2O_3	14.3

OBSERVATIONS:-

After filtration this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

E. FOGDEN, B.S.c., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T., M.R.S.H.

Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham.
NG5 1AU

Ref : K2566

Date: 26th July, 1972.

Report of Analysis of Water
Received 5th July, 1972, from Kesteven Water Board,
Mark Saltersford - Treated

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried 180°C		405
Suspended Matter		Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine		31.9
Nitrate Nitrogen		7.9
Nitrite Nitrogen		Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.004
Carbonate Hardness		175
Non-carbonate Hardness		125
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate		-
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 KM_nO_4 in 4 hrs. @ 27°C		0.04
pH Value		7.5
Odour and Taste		Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	less than	5
Heavy Metals		Not detected
Free Chlorine		0.04
Fluoride as Fluorine		0.05
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 21°C in 72 hrs.		
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs.		
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs.		
Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.		
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.		
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)		

Mineral Analysis		parts per million
Dissolved Oxygen		9.2
Temperature	°C.	21
Free Carbon Dioxide		3.6
Calcium as Ca		110.4
Magnesium as Mg		5.8
Sodium as Na		22.1
Iron Oxide as Fe_2O_3	less than	0.1
Carbonates as CO_3		105
Sulphates as SO_4		89.2
Chlorides as Cl		31.9
Nitrates as NO_3		35.0
Silicates as SiO_3		5.1
Fluoride as Fluorine		0.05

Probable composition per million parts

Calcium Carbonate,	$CaCO_3$	175.0
Calcium Sulphate,	$CaSO_4$	126.4
Calcium Chloride,	$CaCl_2$	8.9
Magnesium Chloride,	$MgCl_2$	22.7
Sodium Chloride,	NaCl	15.3
Sodium Nitrate,	$NaNO_3$	48.0
Sodium Silicates	Na_2SiO_3	8.1
Sodium Fluoride	NaF	0.1

Observations:-

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

E. FOGDEN, B.S.c., F.R.I.C. M.Chem.A., F.I.F.S.T.

Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
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Ref: K3904-05

Date: 27th October, 1972

Report of Analysis of Waters
Received 5th October, 1972, from Kesteven Water Board
Mark C. Wreake Valley Quarry South Witham, D. Mrs. Thorold South Witham

These samples contain per million parts:-

	C	D
pH Value	6.4	6.5
Free Chlorine	Absent	Absent
Soluble Iron as Fe_2O_3	0.1	less than 0.1
Insoluble Iron as Fe_2O_3	10.0	" " 0.1

E. FOGDEN, B.S.c., F.R.I.C., M.Chem.A., F.I.F.S.T.

Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham
NG5 1AU

Ref: K3902-03

Date 27th October, 1972

Report of Analysis of Waters
Received 5th October, 1972 from Kesteven Water Board.
Mark A. South Witham Pumping Station, B. Water Lane, South Witham.

These samples contain per million parts:-

		A		B
Nitrate Nitrogen		Absent		-
Free Chlorine		0.07		Absent
pH Value		6.4		6.5
Soluble Iron as Fe_2O_3	less than	0.1	less than	0.1
Insoluble Iron as Fe_2O_3	" "	0.1	" "	0.1
Lead as Pb	" "	0.005		-

E. FOGDEN, B.S.c., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T., M.R.S.H.,

Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham,
NG5 1AU.

Ref: K4812

Date: 29th December, 1972.

Report of Analysis of Water
Received 12th December, 1972, from Kesteven Water Board.
Mark South Witham Bore - Raw Water

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried 180°C	542
Suspended Matter	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	37.3
Nitrate Nitrogen	Absent
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.048
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.056
Carbonate Hardness	218
Non-Carbonate Hardness	182
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	-
Oxygen absorbed from	
N/80 $KMnO_4$ in 4 hrs. @ 27°C.	0.62
pH Value	7.0
Odour and Taste	Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	less than 5
Heavy Metals	Not detected
Free Chlorine	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 21°C. in 72 hrs.	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in 24 hrs.	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs.	
Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	

Observations:-
At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

E. FOGDEN, B.S.c., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T., M.R.S.H.,

Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham.
NG5 1AU.

Ref: K4809

Date: 29th December, 1972

Report of Analysis of Water
Received 12th December, 1972, from Kesteven Water Board.
Mark V Notch Saltersford - Raw Water

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried 180°C	422
Suspended Matter	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	35.5
Nitrate Nitrogen	7.6
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.016
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.064
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.104
Carbonate Hardness	188
Non-Carbonate Hardness	128
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	-
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 $KMnO_4$ in 4 hrs. @ 27°C	1.20
pH Value	7.6
Odour and Taste	Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	less than 5
Heavy Metals	Not detected
Free Chlorine	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 21°C. in 72 hrs.	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs.	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs.	
Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	

Observations: At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

E. FOGDEN, B.S.c., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T., M.R.S.H.

Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham.
NG5 1AU

Ref: K4808

Date: 29th December, 1972

Report of Analysis of Water
Received 12th December, 1972, from Kesteven Water Board
Mark Motherford Springs - Raw Water

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried 180°C.	415
Suspended Matter	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	39.1
Nitrate Nitrogen	7.7
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.056
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.088
Carbonate Hardness	170
Non-Carbonate Hardness	126
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	-
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 $KMnO_4$ in 4 hrs. @ 27°C.	0.52
pH Value	7.4
Odour and Taste	Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	less than 5
Heavy Metals	Not detected
Free Chlorine	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 21°C in 72 hrs.	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in 24 hrs.	
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs.	
Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C in 48 hrs.	
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C in 48 hrs.	
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	

Observations:-

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

E. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T., M.R.S.H.

Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham
NG5 1AU.

Ref: K4810

Date: 29th December, 1972

Report of Analysis of Water
Received 12th December, 1972, from Kesteven Water Board.
Mark Lenton Bore - Raw Water

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried 180°C	572
Suspended Matter	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	44.4
Nitrate Nitrogen	8.8
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.060
Carbonate Hardness	225
Non-Carbonate Hardness	175
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	-
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 $KMnO_4$ in 4hrs @ 27°C	0.62
pH Value	7.0
Odour and Taste	Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	less than 5
Heavy Metals	Not detected
Free Chlorine	Absent

No. of colonies developing per ml.
on agar 21°C. in 72 hrs.

No. of colonies developing per ml.
on agar 37°C in 24 hrs.

No. of colonies developing per ml.
on agar 37°C in 48 hrs.

Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls.
at 37° C. in 48 hrs.

Faecal coli count per 100 mls.
at 44°C. in 48 hrs.

Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)

Observations:-

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

E. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T., M.R.S.H.,

Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist

16 Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham.
NG5 1AU

Ref: K4873

Date: 2nd January, 1973.

Report of Analysis of Water
Received 14th December, 1972, from West Kesteven Rural District Council
Mark

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried 180°C	418
Suspended Matter	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	39.1
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.056
Carbonate Hardness	178
Non-Carbonate Hardness	128
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	-
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 $KMnO_4$ in 4 hrs. @ 27°C	0.68
pH Value	7.2
Odour and Taste	Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	less than 5
Heavy Metals	Not detected
Free Chlorine	Absent

No. of colonies developing per ml.
on agar 21°C. in 72 hrs.

No. of colonies developing per ml.
on agar 37°C in 24 hrs.

No. of colonies developing per ml.
on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs.

Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls.
at 37°C. in 48 hrs.

Faecal coli count per 100 mls.
at 44°C. in 48 hrs.

Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)

Observations:-

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1972

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Sandon Close,
Grantham,
Lincs.

To the Chairman and Members of the
West Kesteven Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for 1972.

This is the last but one chapter of the book; in the days of the Fairy Story the last chapter always saw the hero successful and all ended happily everafter. The modern writer is apt to leave the last chapter unfinished and leave the ultimate ending to the imagination of the reader.

1974 brings the amalgamation of five districts and one wonders whether or not it will be to the advantage of the ratepayer or that the larger unit of control will mean less personal contact with the public than at the moment. We have always tried to maintain in the department a close liaison with the public in the district and endeavoured to maintain a friendly atmosphere towards them, and we hope impressed on them the fact that we are around to help them and not undertake the role of 'Inspector'.

I have always preferred the smaller Authorities as this has meant that the workmen are more readily known to the man at the top and this I am sure foste good relations between management and staff. We live in an age of so called efficiency, where everyone works out the cost in cash value, but I often think that the fact that the lowest member of the staff is known to the 'Boss' by name is also important and to be known by a number on a clockcard is so imperson and must have a definite physchological disadvantage on the worker, giving a feeling of not 'belonging to'.

During the year the Cold Stores at Easton have increased until they are now the largest in Europe and maybe the largest above ground Cold Stores complex in the world. In America there are subterranean caves that have been converted i to Cold Stores and these are known to be larger. This has obviously thrown much more work on the small staff and all the essential work has always been attended to.

To all my Staff I would express my gratitude for all their efforts over the past year and especially to Mr. Lucas who has taken on the brunt of the work at the Cold Stores and who is now becoming an expert in Frozen Foods. To the Chief Officers in the other departments I would express my thanks for their help and assistance throughout the year.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

M. F. JOHNSON

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING 1972

1. DWELLINGHOUSES INSPECTED

(a) Inspection for Housing Defects	31
(b) Dwellinghouses found unfit	15
(c) Dwellinghouses found not fit in all respects	21
(d) Re-inspections and visits to work in progress	8
(e) Re-overcrowding	–
(f) New buildings (Supervision under Building Regulations)	–
(g) Re-Council House Repairs	–
(h) Housing Sites, Surveys, Inspections of work in progress	1
(i) Temporary Housing	–
	76

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

(a) Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority.	15
(b) Informal Notices	–

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

(A) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act 1957.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
(b) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.	Nil
(c) By owners.	Nil
(d) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil

(B) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied after service of formal notice.	Nil
(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	Nil
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil
(d) By owners.	Nil

(C) Proceedings under Section 17(i), Housing Act, 1957.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	Nil
(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	9
(c) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	Nil
(d) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	Nil

SUMMARY OF OTHER INSPECTIONS 1972

Factories (a) with Mechanical Power	3
(b) without Mechanical Power	21
Slaughter-houses	-
Food Preparing Premises (a) Fried Fish Shops	4
(b) Ice Cream Premises	4
(c) Other Premises	20
Cowsheds and Dairies	2
Milk Samples for Analysis	-
Stables and Piggeries	26
Petroleum Stores	27
Water Supply	14
Water Samples for Analysis	7
Sewer Dykes and Sewage Disposal Works.	93
Infectious Disease Inquiries and Disinfections	15
Verminous Premises and Disinfestations	28
Drainage	27
(a) Colour Tested	-
(b) Water Tested	4
(c) Smoke Tested	-
(d) Inspected	15
Scavenging Work	184
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	-
Camping Sites	9
Special Surveys (a) Water Supply	-
(b) Scavenging	-
(c) Sewage Disposal	-
(d) Rural Housing Survey	1
Town and Country Planning Inspections	-
Miscellaneous	227
Office Shops and Railway Premises Act	11
Food Hygiene Inspections	164
Visit re. Imported Foods	168
Improvement and Standard Grants	718

Details of the number of Households supplied from the Public Water Mains direct to houses are as follows:-

	No Piped Supply	Private Supply	Kesteven Water Board Supply	Total
Allington	-	-	140	140
Ancaster, Sudbrook and West Willoughby.	1	6	424	431
Barkston	5	-	182	187
Barrowby	-	-	505	505
Belton and Manthorpe	-	36	47	83
Bitchfield, Bassingthorpe and Westby	-	-	52	52
Boothby Pagnell	-	2	45	47
Braceby and Sapperton	1	-	30	31
Burton Coggles	3	-	46	49
Carlton Scroop	-	10	77	87
Caythorpe and Frieston	-	33	346	379
Claypole	-	-	260	260
Colsterworth and Lobthorpe	1	-	410	411
Denton	-	9	117	126
Easton	-	3	41	44
Fenton	-	-	20	20
Foston	1	-	140	141
Fulbeck	-	-	229	229
Great Gonerby	-	-	420	420
Great Ponton	-	8	128	136
Gunby and Stainby	-	-	55	55
Harlaxton	-	-	288	288
Heydour, Oasby and Aisby	-	-	107	107
Honington	-	-	51	51
Hougham	4	-	67	71
Hough on the Hill, Brandon and Gelston	1	-	142	143
Ingoldsby	-	-	80	80
Lenton, Keisby and Osgodby	-	-	65	65
Little Ponton and Stroxton	-	16	76	92
Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without	-	-	380	380
Long Bennington	-	-	450	450
Marston	1	-	104	105
Normanton	-	-	35	35
North Witham	2	-	55	57
Old Somerby	-	-	83	83
Pickworth	-	-	41	41
Ropsley and Humby	-	-	272	272
Sedgebrook	-	-	104	104
Skillington	-	-	106	106
South Witham	-	-	517	517
Stoke Rochford	-	25	62	87
Stubton	-	-	52	52
Syston	-	1	59	60
Welby	1	-	85	86
Westborough and Dry Doddington	-	-	101	101
Woolsthorpe by Belvoir	-	-	203	203
Wyville-cum-Hungerton	-	-	21	21
	21	149	7320	7490

The proportion of premises supplied by the Kesteven Water Board is 97.7% of the total households in the Rural District; 0.3% having no piped supply; 1.9% being supplied from private sources.

HOUSING

During the year work was started on 23 bungalows at Great Gonerby. These being intended for the Senior Citizens and will be Warden controlled with the added amentiy of a Community Centre where the inhabitants may meet for social intercourse. There is already one Warden controlled bungalow scheme at Great Gonerby and this was the first the Council ever attempted, being in existence for 18 years. Being the first it was not as well organised as it could have been, and the bungalows in the scheme being scattered over a wide area of the Village, the Warden had to literally get her bike out to visit all the inhabitants. The bell system initially installed was superseded by the loud-speaker system and this was a great step forward as when the bell rang whether intentionally or by accident, the Warden had to visit even though it be the middle of the night. The Council has learnt much from this scheme and every subsequent scheme has shown some marked improvement on the previous ones.

The Council now have 10 Warden Schemes in operation and of these 5 have Community Centres which are used often and where the people who would otherwise be lonely, can meet for a game of Dominoes, Cards or just for a chat. To be able to call on help when it is needed is so reassuring for the elderly and it is to their credit that the system is not abused, in fact in some cases they go out of their way to make the Warden's task so much easier.

During the year it will be noted that the number of applications for Standard and Improvement Grants slightly decreased on the previous year. There was no apparent reason for this lower number, maybe the aftermath of the first flush of the applications when the grant ceiling was raised to £1000. It will be seen that the swing is away from the tenanted property to the owner/occupied but for many years now this Council has been the odd one out and whereas the nati average is for a predominance of owner/occupied, there has always been far more tenanted properties improved than the owner/occupied. Applications are being received for a second grant on properties that were improved some years ago and these are eligible as the standard of housing has improved over the years and providing the grant for the previous improvements is deducted from a £1000 a second grant can be issued.

During the year 7 applications were made for Qualification Certificates and 3 were issued. There has not been the number of applications that I imagined but with the large number of Estate properties in the District this may be the reason.

There was an increase in the number of applications for Council Houses and this was to a large extent due to the sudden increase of properties in the district, the young married couples especially, finding it difficult to raise the deposit and the mortgage repayments. It is to be hoped that we do not return to the conditions existing pre-war when more than one family occupied one house being unable to find the rent and rates for a house of their own.

STANDARD GRANTS

	YEAR	TENANTED	OWNER/OCCUPIER	TOTAL
TOTAL DWELLINGS IMPROVED	1971	11	8	19
	1972	8	5	13
TOTAL APPROVED EXPENDITURE	1971	£8,316	£3,847	£12,163
	1972	£6,196	£3,100	£ 9,296
TOTAL GRANTS PAID	1971	£1,708	£1,572	£ 3,280
	1972	£1,765	£ 939	£ 2,704

Conversion Grants Approved During 1972

Ancaster	1
Heydour	2
Manthorpe	3
Welby	1

Total Grants Approved - 7

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	YEAR	TENANTED	OWNER/OCCUPIER	TOTAL
Total Dwellings Improved.	TOTAL	693	368	1061
	1972	8 (22%)	29 (78%)	37
	1971	18 (39%)	28 (61%)	46
	1970	13 (46%)	15 (54%)	28
	1969	5 (17%)	24 (83%)	29
	1968	21 (51%)	20 (49%)	41
	1967	19 (66%)	10 (34%)	29
	1966	28 (76%)	9 (24%)	37
	1965	27 (67%)	13 (33%)	40
	1964	47 (79%)	12 (21%)	59
	1963	39 (73%)	14 (27%)	53
	1962	34 (67%)	17 (33%)	51
	1961	45 (65%)	24 (35%)	69
Total Approved Expenditure	TOTAL	£571,925	£332,687	£904,612
	1972	£ 11,351 (18%)	£ 51,791 (82%)	£63,142
	1971	£ 26,285, (39%)	£ 41,910 (61%)	£ 68,195
	1970	£ 12,435 (44%)	£ 16,116 (56%)	£ 28,551
	1969	£ 4,644 (17%)	£ 22,571 (83%)	£ 27,215
	1968	£ 12,353 (42%)	£ 17,078 (58%)	£ 29.431
	1967	£ 17,189 (68%)	£ 8,279 (32%)	£ 25,468
	1966	£ 18,849 (71%)	£ 7,680 (29%)	£ 26,529
	1965	£ 24,743 (67%)	£ 12,332 (33%)	£ 37,075
	1964	£ 35,270 (75%)	£ 11,475 (25%)	£ 46,745
	1963	£ 23,201 (64%)	£ 12,746 (36%)	£ 35,947
	1962	£ 26,464 (63%)	£ 15,345 (37%)	£ 41,809
	1961	£ 37,298 (70%)	£ 16,321 (30%)	£ 53,619
Total Grants Paid	TOTAL	£ 234,331	£137,291	£371,622
	1972	£ 5,514 (21%)	£ 21,114 (79%)	£ 26,628
	1971	£ 11,549 (37%)	£ 19,491 (63%)	£ 31,040
	1970	£ 6,890 (53%)	£ 6,205 (47%)	£ 13,095
	1969	£ 1,954 (18%)	£ 8,776 (82%)	£ 10,730
	1968	£ 5,645 (46%)	£ 6,604 (54%)	£ 12,249
	1967	£ 6,773 (60%)	£ 3,516 (34%)	£ 10,289
	1966	£ 8,617 (72%)	£ 3,267 (28%)	£ 11,884
	1965	£ 10,184 (68%)	£ 4,675 (32%)	£ 14,859
	1964	£ 14,373 (77%)	£ 4,204 (23%)	£ 18,577
	1963	£ 10,361 (68%)	£ 4,881 (32%)	£ 15,242
	1962	£ 11,458 (65%)	£ 5,998 (35%)	£ 17,456
	1961	£ 14,091 (68%)	£ 6,899 (32%)	£ 20,990
Average Approved Expenditure per House	TOTAL	£ 825	£ 904	£ 852
	1972	£ 1,419	£ 1,786	£ 1,707
	1971	£ 1,460	£ 1,497	£ 1,482
	1970	£ 956	£ 1,074	£ 1,019
	1969	£ 928	£ 940	£ 938
	1968	£ 588	£ 854	££ 718
	1967	£ 904	£ 828	£ 878
	1966	£ 673	£ 853	£ 717
	1965	£ 916	£ 948	£ 927
	1964	£ 750	£ 956	£ 792
	1963	£ 594	£ 910	£ 678
	1962	£ 778	£ 903	£ 819
	1961	£ 828	£ 679	£ 778
Average Grant per House	TOTAL	£ 338	£ 373	£ 350
	1972	£ 689	£ 728	£ 719
	1971	£ 642	£ 696	£ 674
	1970	£ 530	£ 414	£ 468
	1969	£ 390	£ 365	£ 370
	1968	£ 269	£ 330	£ 299
	1967	£ 356	£ 351	£ 354
	1966	£ 308	£ 363	£ 321
	1965	£ 377	£ 359	£ 371
	1964	£ 306	£ 350	£ 315
	1963	£ 265	£ 348	£ 287
	1962	£ 337	£ 353	£ 342
	1961	£ 313	£ 287	£ 304

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Good progress was made with the Valley Sewerage Scheme and the Contractors were blessed with good weather especially during the Winter months. This scheme taking in Honington, Barkston, Belton, Syston, Hougham and Marston, should be completed late 1973 and will mean that all the Villag in the Witham Valley north of Grantham with the exception of Dry Doddington will be on mains sewer. The scheme nearing completion will discharge into th new Sewage Works of the Grantham Borough Council. With the completion of this scheme it will mean that 38 villages in the district enjoy mains sewerage.

The schemes at Old Somerby and Boothby Pagnell started during the year and should be completed by 1973. The scheme at North Witham also got under way and again should be completed by 1973, the sewage being pumped to the existing Works at South Witham. For a long time the sewage disposal works at North Witham have been hopelessly inadequate and this scheme has been long overdue and I am sure the Engineer and Surveyor must feel relieved that he will no longer have to submit reports to the Public Health Committee that samples taken from these works were unsatisfactory.

Work also commenced on the design of the Cliff Scheme which will include the Villages of Normanton, Carlton Scroop, Gelston and Hough on the Hill. These will be pumped to the existing works at Caythorpe which in turn will have to be extended to cater for the additional flow. The use of one central works for many villages cuts down the running costs as in a district as large as West Kesteven the travelling time visiting all the sewage works is quite considerable. Pickworth, one of the smaller villages, is scheduled for 1973 and a start has been made on the design of the scheme.

During the year properties on the Bourne Road sewer at Colsterworth were connected and this was a step in the right direction as a large Transport Cafe was given mains sewerage instead of discharging into a most inadequate sewage works with an effluent that was causing a nuisance in an adjoining ditch. How often small sewage works are designed for individual business properties and then it is found that the use is far greater than was ever anticipated and they soon become absolutely overloaded.

It will be seen from the small number of W.C. conversions given durin the year that the sewers are laid after the W.C.s have been installed and this results in numerous existing septic tanks becoming obsolete. In the village of Honington every house on the line of the sewer has for some years been fitted with bathroom, hot and cold water and W.C. discharging into septic tanks that had difficulty in soaking in ironstone. It is to be regretted that the whole district will not be sewered before the 'take over' in 1974 but this is a record the Council can be proud of, especially as the Villages are small and so scattered.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

1. PARISHES WITH MODERN SCHEMES

Allington,
Ancaster
Barkston (part only in West Street)
Barrowby
Burton Coggles
Caythorpe (Extensions and connection of Caythorpe Court completed 1971)
Claypole
Colsterworth
Denton
Foston and Westborough
Fulbeck
Great Gonerby
Great Ponton
Harlaxton
Ingoldsby
Lenton
Little Ponton
Londonthorpe (Alma Park, etc.) (Belton Lane Extension completed 1971)
Long Bennington
Manthorpe
Ropsley
Sedgebrook
Skillington
South Witham
Stoke Rochford
Welby
Woolsthorpe by Belvoir

2. SCHEMES COMMENCED AND COMPLETED IN YEAR

Colsterworth - sewer connections, Bourne Road Area.

3. SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Valley Sewerage Scheme - Comprising Honington, Barkston, Belton, Syston, Hougham and Marston - To be pumped to Grantham Borough Sewage Works.

Old Somerby and Boothby Pagnell.

North Witham.

4. OTHER SCHEMES INCLUDED IN PRIORITY LIST FOR 1972/73

Denton - Connection of Old Rectory Area.

5. NOTES ON OTHER PARISHES

Further Contributions towards cost of extensions to Grantham Borough Sewage Disposal Works paid during year.

Design of Cliff Sewerage Scheme commenced - Comprising Normanton, Carlton Scroop, Gelston and Hough on the Hill - To be pumped to Caythorpe Sewage Disposal Works which will be extended to cater for additional flows.

Design of Pickworth Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme commenced.

FOOD AND DRUGS

The number of containers received in the district for inspection increased over the previous year. The Port Health Authority are sending more through without inspecting at the Port of Entry and so making our work more arduous. The Council does receive a grant from the Department of the Environment in respect of these duties carried out by the Public Health Department and for the year ending 31st March, 1972 this was in the sum of £229. We have had problems which we have had to overcome ourselves as there are few text books on the subject of frozen foods which can be referred to and our experience has made us one of the most experienced Public Health Departments in frozen food in the country. The Port Health Inspectors have been most helpful and this once again has shown the co-operation that exists in the various departments of Local Government.

From the appended list it will be seen the amount of foodstuffs inspected and the amount oondemned as unfit for human consumption. We, like all inspectors dealing with frozen foods, have the problem of knowing in some cases whether or not the food has thawed out and been refrozen. With some commodities, especially vegetables, it is not difficult to ascertain as these are usually frozen 'Free flow or individually so that they can be shaken in the bag, and when they have been thawed out and refrozen they become one solid mass. Other foodstuffs are not so easily detectable and colour detectors affixed to the boxes or cartons showing a colour change on thawing out will have to be given consideration by the Ministry as to whether or not these should be a legal requirement. There are companies at the moment experimenting with such detectors and they should soon be appearing on the open market. The frozen food industry is growing fast with its presentation of the many convenience foods that the present day housewife, who is either working full or part time, finds so time saving.

Again, export certificates have been issued in respect of foodstuffs despatched abroad and in one instance the certificate had to be written in Spanish. This was not difficult, but one can conjure up the difficulty if a certificate is required in one of the lesser known languages.

During the year we had a mouldy pie brought into the Office and extensive inquiries revealed that the pie was 'out of date' and that somewhere along the line it had been put on one side, become out of rotation, and sold after the expiration of its shelf life. Warning letters were sent to the suppliers and the retailers as the complainant was not prepared to give evidence in Court. This was an example of a code on a food giving the expiration of it's shelf life that the public could not understand. There has been national clamour for manufacturers to print on the side of food packages the expiration date of the shelf life and this would go a long to prevent this kind of incident occuring. Another case of a mouldy individual pork pie sold in a Public House was reported. The man purchased seven and only one was mouldy. Being without wrappers there was no code and it was impossible to trace where the pie had been kept, both the supplier and the vendor disclaiming responsibility. Again the complainant did not wish to give evidence in the Court.

One container received at Easton gave rise for concern as the contents had thawed out and refrozen. The Port of Entry was contacted and they reported that the vehicle had arrived from Spain on the night ferry and that the customs had unloaded the vehicle and been in no hurry to reload. Consequently the sliced beans and the spinach had thawed out and refrozen, with the result that the customer would not accept them. Representations were made to the Port Authority and British Rail condemning the practice and suggesting that in future if the Customs and Excise wish to inspect containers of frozen foods they should do so at a cold store where refrigeration of the goods can be continuous, and not merely placed on the quayside when the ambient temperature could be so high as to induce some thawing out of the commodity.

Visits were made to the food premises in the district with special attention to the catering establishments on the Great North Road. During the year complaints were received of the condition of some of them and these were investigated and the management instructed to rectify any defects and faults found. I often wonder how many meals are served a day on the length of the A1 passing through the district. It must be well over 2,000.

The following Imported frozen foods were inspected in accordance with the Imported Food Regulations:

30¼ tonnes	Diced Carrots
9 tonnes	Frozen Prawns
10¼ tonnes	Scampi
37¾ tonnes	Macedoine
220¼ tonnes	Mixed Vegetables
13½ tonnes	Frozen Shrimp
48½ tonnes	Frozen Peas
255¾ tonnes	Canadian Cakes and Fruit Pies
27½ tonnes	Cut Celery
128¼ tonnes	Brussel Sprouts
37¼ tonnes	Diced Turnips
4½ tonnes	Asparagus
10¾ tonnes	Apple Slices
9 tonnes	Frozen Chicken
49½ tonnes	Sliced Beans
22¼ tonnes	Whole Beans

The following were found unfit and destroyed at Derby Incinerator:

¾tonne	Mousse Ice Cream Yogurt
3¾ tonnes	Leaf Spinach
7 tons 17 cwts.	Dream Pies

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The greatest step forward in the Refuse Collection Service was the decision the Council to introduce plastic sacks as bin liners, the service to start early in 1973. For many years I have advocated the use of plastic or paper sacks for refuse collection and it was with great personal satisfaction to me when this approved by the Council. The argument against the use of sack collection has been the increased cost, but the County Council Works Study Section proved to everyone's satisfaction that the cost of collection using plastic sacks was as cheap as using dustbins in the normal manner as with sacks two journeys are required to each dwelling as against four with a complete dustbin collection, and less men are required than with dustbins. Our colleagues in the neighbouring Authorities were most helpful and gave us the benefit of their experience about the things that go wrong, the attitude of some of the public to them, and how to overcome the teething problems that were bound to occur. The men raised many queries but one of the drivers had been taken previously to an Authority where sack collection was in use, had spoken to the collectors and had come back convinced that it was a distinct improvement on the present system, and he in turn convinced his mates that it was a good system. Men will always take more notice of one of their own than the 'bosses', and a day out had proved a sound investment.

Theexperimental Bonus Scheme introduced in December, 1971 was accepted after the 13 week trial run. Small difficulties were ironed out and the scheme was accepted by the men and the Unions. The gangs were given a daily stint to do and when this was completed they were allowed to go home and on some days this was around the 2 o'clock mark but it also meant that they had really worked that morning in order to finish so early. The working out of a bonus scheme on Refuse Collection is relatively straight forward as it is a case of counting bins and taking the average time for collection, and of course making allowance for the extra boxes, etc.

The Refuse Disposal left much to be desired and lack of plant and man-power resulted in a poor standard of Controlled Tipping. With amalgamation it is hoped that the number of tips in use at one time can be reduced and a machine for the levelling of the tips and covering over will be in attendance full time and not whenever convenient, as at present with this Authority. The only redeeming feature about Refuse Disposal is that it is cheap. During the year the tips were treated for rat infestation and fly nuisance at regular intervals.

The Bulky Refuse Service seems to be catching on with the public and during year we received more requests to collect the larger items of rubbish that will not go into the normal collection vehicle without causing some disruption. I d believe that the grass verges did look a little more tidier than in the previous year. The tip at Humby, which is used exclusively for hardcore, and is not used for household refuse under any circumstances, was in popular demand and has proved extremely useful. Sited on the corner of a road junction it is quite unsuitable the disposal of household refuse but is ideal for the tipping of hardcore, at the same time filling up a useless hole which will eventually be brought into cultivation. Ratepayers may use the tip free of charge but people from outside the district have to pay a charge which helps towards the cost of levelling the tip. During the year the income amounted to £200 which may not seem a large sum, but it does mean that people in Grantham have somewhere to tip excess hardcore which might otherwise finish up on the grass verges. The removal of bulky refuse is a free service and although it must be an additional charge on the rates, it is well worth while as the amount of rubbish householders have to dispose of in this affluent society grows more and more every year.

I would like to give an honourable mention to the men who collect the refuse. When the wind blows and the rain comes down it is not the best of jobs and they are to be complimented on their cheerful attitude to the people they meet in the Villages and who I am sure appreciate their efforts. Complaints are few, and of those received many are the fault of the householders, access doors locked, dogs left on a long lead against the dustbins and bins locked up i outhouses, etc. I do feel that unless these men, especially the drivers who require a H.G.V. licence, receive more remuneration there will be difficulties in raising the necessary staff to carry out this essential duty. The idea that the man who collects refuse need not be of the brightest intelligence is long and this is a responsible job that must receive the appropriate award.

SALVAGE RETURNS

YEAR	WASTE PAPER		METAL AND RAGS		TOTAL
	Tons	£ p	Tons	£ p	£ p
1969	126.18	1289.91	16.30	661.18	1951.09
1970	98.10	1141.20	22.15	796.37	1937.57
1971	77.88	937.02	20.01	637.41	1574.43
1972	64.32	758.62	14.14	460.21	1218.83

RODENT CONTROL

There was a marked increase in the number of Rat and Mice infestations requiring treatment during the year and, although comparable figures are not shown, the rat treatments were up nearly four times on 1971. The succession of mild winters has proved beneficial to the rodent and insect pest life in the country and there has not been the usual decrease due to cold and hard winters. Mr. Hoyes combines the duties of Foreman Refuse Collection with that of Rodent Control and, although he gives of his best, he cannot carry out the tw duties entirely satisfactorily. For some years now I have advocated the employment of a full time Rodent Operator in the district and the size of the area and the number of farms where rodent control is only partially carried out has always made me realise that this so important duty is not being carried out anything like as thoroughly as it should be. Rats are a menace and can spread disease.

Careful watch was kept on the Refuse Tips and Sewage Works and routine baiti was carried out.

Table of treatments carried out:-

	Private Properties	Business Properties	Council Properties
Ants	2	1	2
Masonry Bees	-	-	-
Mice	6	1	7
Flies	-	-	-
Rats	114	1	51
Wasps	13	-	17

SCHEDULE 1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAYS PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during the year (2)	Number of registered premises at the end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	1	18	1
Retail Shops	-	40	-
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	-	-
Catering Establishments, open to the Public, Canteens	1	13	1
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	71	2

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

2

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF RECORDED PARTICULARS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	137
Retail Shops	105
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	-
Catering Establishments open to the public	86
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-
TOTAL	328

BUILDING INSPECTIONS

The following plans were deposited for approval during the year 1972.

	New Works	Alterations
Dwellinghouses	110	318
Farm Buildings	48	7
Factories	5	2
Other Buildings	41	12
Other plans submitted, not for buildings	5	1

FACTORIES ACT 1937

INSPECTIONS

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Pros'ctd
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	21	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	45	3	-	-
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding Outworkers Premises)	-	-	-	-
	48	24	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects found				Cases in which Prsctns were Instituted
	Found	Remeied	Refrd to H.M.I.	Refrd to H.M.I.	
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-

LICENCES	PETROLEUM	CARBIDE OF CALCIUM
Number in Force	105	1
New Licences	Nil	Nil

Altogether 267,360 gallons of petrol are stored in the Rural District.